M'RINLEY BILL SHAFED DOWN. It Seeks to Perpetuate a System Which the Party Had Declared to Be a Fraud and a Robbery-He Will Vote for the Bill if He Can Get Nothing Better, but Will Bo His Best to Have Protection Taken Out of It -If the Democrats Could Galy Adopt

Wilson's Speech Instead of His Bill, He

Says, Everything Would Be All Right, Washington, Jan. 10,-Representative Tom L. Johnson, the free-trade, single-tax Demoeratic Representative from Cleveland, to-day injected a vein of humor into the otherwise dry tariff debate in the House. number of members crowded around Mr. Johnson's desk and before the Chairman's desk, and his telling points and amusing hits were vecfierously applanded. Among other sayings with a Johnsonian flavor was his assertion that he was a thoroughgoing monopolist, and he believed in making as much as he could out of a business: "but our duty here," he said. "Is to attack mono-polies." The Chairman had great difficulty in checking the laughter which followed this sally. He began his speech as follows:

We of the Democratic party went before the country in 1892 asserting that the existing tariff was wrong in principle and unjust in operation, declaring the policy of protection a fraud and robbery, charging it with creating trusts, stifling commerce, throttling industry, causing enforced idleness, lessening wages, Impoverishing labor, and creating a few monstrous fortunes, and pledging ourselves to abolish it if the American people gave us authority. They did give us authority, and thenour haste to repeat oppressive taxes subsided, and, instead of flying at the throat of protected barons and robber trusts, the great Democratic party began, as it were, to wag its tail and look for crumbs.

"It was the duty of a party coming into power on such piedges and at such a conjunc-ture to have proceeded without a moment's delay to the radical revision of the tariff. If Mr. Cleveland had shown the sagnetty and courage the situation demanded, the ink would

delay to the radical revision of the tariff. If Mr. Cleveland had shown the sagacity and courage the situation demanded, the ink would not have been dry on the commissions of his Secretaries ere Congress would have been called into extra session to relieve the country of its burdens of taxation. But instead of that we proceeded to rest en our laurels and divide the spoils, and the nation was treated to the spectacle of a President and a Congress having power to remove crushing burdens devoting their energies to the discussion of personal claims to potty places. And as the climax of all this delay come the shameful days we have just passed through in which the House has stood paralyzed because, despite our overwhelming majority, we Democrats would neither furnish a quorum to be counted nor count the one-that was really present. But at last the committee charged by this House with the duty of bringing in a bill for the abolition of a system which the majority of us have declared a fraud and a robbery, have been heard from. They have given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the ever given by any people to their fiscal policy, have deliberately and rightly decided that the existing tariff is wrong in principle and griovously unjust in operation. Anothern the conmittees co on to present to us a bill based upon this same wrong principle and perpetuating this same wrong principle and perpetuating this same wrong principle and perpetuating better. But I do not like it. That it is the McKinley bill shaved down; or a redistribution of the spoils of protection. I am like the man who could ent crow. I will you for this bill if I can get nothing better. But I do not like it. That it does contain some good points is true. The McKinley bill contained some other things on the free list, and in a of ar makes some show of redeeming our pledge to abolish protection. This is its little sorinkle of saving sait which commends it to me. Even if it were a proposition to refense the McKinle

reduce protection. All this talk about najuring industries and depriving workingmen of employment by reducing taxes too fast is protectionist talk, and the true place for the man who believes it is in the Republican party. We heard it all before election, and if we did not helieve it then why should we believe it now? The majority of American voters did not believe it then, or Mr. Cleveland would not be in the White House and we would not have a majority here.

The hislority of American voters did not believe it then, or Mr. Cleveland would not have a
majority here.

I believe that the result of the next election hangs on the action of this liques in this
matter. What would be the result of a similar
election to-morrow? The November elections
have told us that we would be beaten out of
slight, and the reason of this is that we have
done nothing to redeem our pledges or shown
any disposition to do sq. I am far from asserting that the bottom cause of the present
distress is the tariff. It is something greater
than that—it is the monopolization of land, the
natural opportunity of all employment, the
natural prerequisite of all weakh, and such
distress must recur again until we come to
the only true mode of raising revenue,
the only full free trade—the single tax.
But a quick and sharp reduction of
taxation and breaking down of the trusts and
monopolies that have grown up from the Republican tariff will give large present relief
and start again the wheels of industry. It is
the part of political sargacity for us to cut off
taxes so quickly as to make the head of every
trust in the country swim.

Every Republican paper will denounce it,
every fing and trust will fight it, just as
strongty, just as bitterly, just as persistently
as they would oppose the bill that I would
like to introduce. That bill would be short
and simple. It would read:

Sucros I Allienport dates and corresponding intemai revenue of the present repair was a such and sin off-

"Secrior 1 All import duties and corresponding inter-mal revenue duties are hereby abolished and all offi-cials engaged in collecting such duties are hereby dis-

starged.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby di-pected to sell all cusions houses and revenue cutters and pay the proceeds into the Treasury.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

"Suc & This act shall take effect immediately.

"Such a bill would excite no more protectionist opposition than this poor, timid little Wison bill will. But it would not be sneered at an it would arouse a mighty support that this bill cannot get."

In conclusion, Mr. Johnson said: "Mr. Cleveland missed the golden opportunity to give quick response to the popular will by not calling us together to abolish protection on the day of his inauguration. The serious question is whether it can now be done in time to have effect before the next election. If it cannot the Democratic party will loose one branch of Congress, if not two, and will begin its travels into the wilderness grain—to slay there. I hope till a party having the courage of Democratic conviction arises. I know that there are many Democratic here who are not in sympathy with the Democratic platform, and are at heart protectionits. The part of political wisdom for them is to go over to the Republican party, where in the struggle now beginning over economic issues, they really belong. But, at the worst, there are some of us who believe what we have professed, and to whom I semeracy means nothing if it does not mean free trade. Let us, at least, stand fogsther to eat the protectionism out of this cill. If we cannot succeed, we can at least show our hands. There is volitical destruction in timidity. The only political safety is in courage."

while Mr. Johnson was pleading with the House to put steel rails on the free list Mr. Dairell (Riep., Pa.) interrupted to ask if he was not manufacturing rails under the protection of patents.

not manufacturing rais under the distribution of patents.

In. Johnson—I am glad you asked that question, for otherwise I could not have got the facts into this discussion. I did have three patents upon processes used in our mills at Johnstown. The courts, very wisely, I think, declared two of them void; the other has been randered useless by a change in the fashions.

In. Daizeli—Is not Mr. Mozley President of the company with which the gentleman is connected, and does he not possess 103 patents?

connected, and does he not possess for patents?

Mr. Johason Mr. Moxley is President of our company, but I think the gentleman undersatimales the number of patents he holds. It is neares 202 than 102 I should say. But not one of them has been taken out abroad and there is nothing, so far as they are concerned, which would prayent any rail whatever made abroad from coming into direct competition with our product.

Mr. Danzell, displaying a certificate, asked its Jehnson if his company was not paying its employees in serie.

its employees in scrip.
Mr. Johnson-Well, I will answer that ques-

tion. We pay our men higher wages than they can get elsewhere, because we believe it pays us to have the pick of the trade. Last summer we found our gustomers (the street railroad companies) suffering from the effects of had Republican legislation. They had bonds, but no money, and could not get any. We agreed to take bonds in payment for rails in case we could get our men to help carry the burden. We presented the case to them, and saked if they would prefer that we shut down or that they take one-third of their wages in cash and twe-thirds in serip, you may call it, but really evidences of their part ownership of the bonds. They unanimously said they would rather continue work on that basis. We borrowed the money and went ahead.

Mr. Dalzell—isn't it true that this serip is selling to day at a discount in Johnstown?

Mr. Johnson—That can hardly be possible, for we took up the first issue last week at a premium.

Turning on Mr. Dalzell, Mr. Johnson asked

Turning on Mr. Daizell, Mr. Johnson asked if he denied the existence of a steel rail pool? Mr. Daizell—There is no steel-rail trust. Mr. Johnson—Any quibble about the words

Turning on Mr. Daizell, Mr. Johnson asked if he denied the existence of a steel rail pool? Mr. Daizell—There is no steel-rail trust.
Mr. Johnson—Any quibble about the words pool and trust?
Mr. Daizell—There was a combination of steel-rail makers iderisive laughter on the Democratic side, but it feil of its own weight. Its purpose was not to maintain prices, for, as a matter of fact, prices of steel rails fell continuously throughout its existence. And the gentleman knows how many steel rail concerns are to-day in the hands of receivers.
Mr. Johnson—Well (displaying at his deak a legal-looking document, here is the proof of the existence of a new trust, organized since the dissolution of the eld one.
He then racited the petition of the receivers of the Sparrows Point (Md.). Steel Rail Mill, fled in court at Baltimors. Nov. 22 last, to be permitted to sell 300,000 tons of rails to it. F. Kennedy at \$25 a ton. with a provision attached that if for any reason kennedy did not want the rails he was to be raileved of his contract to take than by the payment of \$1 aton. Mr. Johnson said he was curlous to know who the gentleman was that could contract for so many rails at \$1 more than the market price, and agree to forfeit \$1 aton. Mr. Johnson said he was curlous to know who the gentleman was that could contract for so many rails at \$1 more than the market price, and agree to forfeit \$1 aton. Mr. Johnson said he was curlous to know who the gentleman was that could contract for so many rails at \$1 more than the market price, and agree to forfeit \$1 aton. Mr. Johnson, and secretary of the new steel rail pool. The \$1 at on provision in the contract was simply a bill to cover the payment of \$1,000 a day to the Sparrows Folit concern not to make rails weighing over fifty pounds a yard. The tariff of 25 per cent. enabled the pool to do this. Turning to his Democratic associates, he continued:

Throughout this opisode the Democratic members manifested their appreciation of Mr. Johnson's retorts by frequent applause.

At 1.55 M

Bthis evening.

At the evening session the debate was continued, with ten members prosent, by Mr. Snodgrass (Dem., Miss.), who protested against the retention of the sugar bounty, Mr. Mahon (Rep., Pa.), and Mr. Curtis (Rep., Ran.).

FOR THE WILSON BILL.

Favors the New Tarts Mensure.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.-James Denton Hanock of Venango county was nominated by the Democratic State Convention to-day for Congressman at Large to succeed the late Gen. William Lilly. It was by acclamation, Mr. Hancock made a tariff-reform speech, calling upon the party to "move on in the work." He said protection was "a robbery and a fraud." These tariff planks were adopted by the Con-

"Every consideration of political honor fidel ity, and expediency demands that the pledges upon which that victory was won shall be faith and fully fully kept and that the Democratic and fully fully kept and that the Democratic Congress shall revise the tariff by promptly passing the Wilson bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, to the end that the raw materials necessary to American indus-tries shall be admitted free of duty; that tariff taxes shall be lowered on the necessaries of life, and that import duties shall be distributed with a view of lightening the burlens of the many instead of protecting the interests of the favored few.

any instead of protecting the vored few.

A speedy and thorough revision of the A speedy and thorough revision of the lines of Democratic National Convenfavored few.

"A speedy and thorough revision of the tariff, on the lines of Democratic policy enunciated by the last Democratic National Convention and adopted by the Democratic President, will revive the industries of the American manufacturer, enhance the profits of the American farmer, increase the wages of the American mechanic and enlarge their purchasing power, stimulate our export trade, and restore our supremacy in the commerce of the seas."

WOOL MANUFACTURERA OBJECT.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers met yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, with the Hon. Rufus S. Frost in the chair. S. N. D. North of Boston acted as Secretary. There were about sixty members Secretary. There were about sixty members present. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Rufus S. Prost: Vice-Presidents John L. Houston C. H. Hartiy, A. C. Miller, and Thomas Dolan; Treasurer, Benjamin Phipps; Becretary, S. N. D. North.

Hartly, A. C. Miller, and Thomas Dolan: Treasurer. Benjamin Phipps: Becretary, S. N. D. North.

In the afternoon an immense meeting of all people opposed to the Wilson Tariff bill, from the man who cuts the wool to the man that sells the manufactured goods, was held in the banqueting room of the hotel. Hesolutions denouncing the Wilson bill were unanimously adopted, and several prominent wool manufacturers made speeches against the bill.

A New England Board of Trade Against MANURESTER, N. H., Jan. 10.-At the annual meeting of the Board of Trade last night a petition, signed by the agents of the several cotton, woollen and hosiery mills, shoe manufac-turers and business men, was presented ask-ing the Board either by circulating a petition or otherwise, to ask Congress to modify the Wilson Tariff bill.

Nominations by the President,

WASSINGTON, Jan. 10.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: sent to the Senate the following nominations: Customs service—Olis B. Speiner. Surveyor of Customs, port of Denver, Cal.: Thomas W. Lamb, Collector of Customs, District of Enthwhick, Ga., Stephen W. Lamb, Collector of Customs, District of Newport, R. L. Fostimaters—Contracticut: Denis T. Walsh at Apolis, Bailet P. Gillivan at Cuntouvilla. New Jersey, Robert M. Albright at Madison, Garrabrant R. Alyea at Uniberford. Sew North-Lyman S. Coleman at Castie, Andrew McDigite at Far Rockaway, James H. Quinlan at Flushing. C. Leonard Lawie at Napies. Frank R. Avery at Phonias, Patrick Reliey at West Trey. Fennalytania—Thomas a. Butklewicz as Nanticoke, Thomas B. Gillowiy at Ridgway.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-The total number of

fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day was forty-three, of which twenty-three were to fill vacancies caused by resignations. The following were among the appointments: ing were among the appointments;
Asw York—Cassadars, C. G. Shiff, vice L. M. Smith,
removed; East Cohsakill, Mrs. Mary M. Dists, vice A.
J. Shafer, removed; Elienburg Center, Orson Haft, vice
B. Carputier, removed; Sammourg, A. F. Rahn, vice
C. S. Squitzes, removed; Sammourg, A. F. Rahn, vice
C. S. Squitzes, removed; Troupsburg, B. F. Ford, vice
Charles Mariatt, resigned.
Feunsylvanus—fresh, John Weisgerber, vice D. F.
Feunsylvanus—fresh, John Weisgerber, vice George
Geoster, resigned; Dimeniavitie, J. A. Yangha, vice J.
A. Kran removed; Olivia, H. W. Boover, vice George
Geoster, resigned; Livia, J. W. Boover, vice George
Geoster, resigned; Livia, J. W. Boover, vice George
Geoster, resigned; Livia, J. W. Boover, vice George
Geoster, removed; Dest Leisenring, John Stocklais,
vice J. M. Sliner, comoved.

The Treasury Increases Its Gold Balunce. Washington, Jan. 10 .- The net Treasury salances to-day at the close of business stood Gold, \$73,850,836; currency, \$18,854,824. This

shows a gain in the gold balance of nearly \$200,000 since yesterday. The aggregate natbalance is about \$20,000,000 as \$1,24.87 on account of interest on United States bondapaid on Jan. I last is to be subtracted from the currency as given above. Village Elections, Constro, Jan. 10.-Village elections were

heid at Canandaigus, Newark, and Seneca Palis yesterday. At Canandaigus, which is usually Democratic, three Republican trustoes were elected, giving control of the Village Board to the Republicans for three years; at Fywark the Hapu-blicans alested John E. Stuart, Prosi-dent, and their cultre ticket; at Senson Falls the Democrate shorted T. Jaffarson Yawger, Fresident, and retain control of the Seard. LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

THE INCOME TAX BILL TO BE RE-PURTED AS A SEPARATE MEASURE.

It Will Be Shorn of One of Its Most Objectionable Features-The Postmaster-General Blemisses the Proposition to Make the Brother of Course Jordan Posts master at Jersey City, with a Lecture on Nepotlam-No Probability New of the Reconvening of the Monetary Conference,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.-The income-tax bill will, it is said to-day, he reported to the House as a separate measure, wholly distinct and apart from the tariff bill. It was Mr. Wilson's original purpose to offer the bill as an amend ment to the tariff bill. The opposition to the income tax is so strong, however, that it is likely to imperil the passage of the tariff bill i it be made a part of that measure. It is for this reason, it is understood, that it will be reported separately, so that each measure may

be judged on its own merits. A member of the House who is strongly op-posed to the income tax is authority for the statement this afternoon that the bill when reported to the House will be shorn of one of its most objectionable features. The opposition to the bill is based to some extent upon

its most objectionable leatures. The opposition to the bill is based to some extent upon
the fact that it makes nublic the private affairs
of the business interests of the country. It is
understood that the bill carries a provision
imposing a heavy penalty upon any collector
of the income tax who may divulge in any
manner whatsoever knowledge which comes to
him in his official capacity. It is believed by
the friends of the bill that this provision will
neutralize, to some extent at least, the opposition to it.

The report that the Ways and Means Committee will increase the tax on whiskay beyond the ten centa agailon proposed in the
Wilson bill is characterized by a Democratic
member of the committee to-day as wholly unfounded. No such suggestion. The said,
has been made to the committee. No such
proposition has been considered by us, and
none is likely to be. There are other and better ways of increasing our revenues than from
an increased tax on whiskey." One of the
leading Democratic members of the Senate
Committee on Finance confirmed his view, and
said that at no time had such a proposition
been suggested to the committee and he did
not believe it would be entertained for a moment.

A cable message received at the Navy De partment announces the arrival of the oruiser Baltimore at Yokohama, headquarters of the Asiatic squadron, to-day. Acting Bear Admiral Skerrett, commanding the station, awaited her arrival there on the flagship Lancaster, and transferred his flag to the Baltimore. The Lancaster is under orders to proceed home. Her days of active service are nearly over, and she will probably be utilized as a training ship.

It is stated in official circles here that there is no probability of the international monetary Conference reconvening in the spring, as was thought likely some time ago. At least the suggestion for it to reconvene will not emanate from the United States. This information has been conveyed to the British Government by Secretary Gresham.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs this afternoon ordered an adverse report on the resolution introduced in the House by Mr. resolution introduced in the House by Mr. Holman of Indiana directing the Secretary of the Navy to suspend, until further notice was received from Congress, all rayments of premiums for increased speed in naval vessels, and calling on him for information relative to the amount of premiums heretofore paid and the manner of determining the amounts of these awards. The preamble to the resolution said that it was alleged that the plans for naval vessels were so drawn as to allow the contractors to earn large premiums without risk, the premiums being in reality gifts by the Government. The committee in its investigation took a great deal of testimony, and the report which will accompany the resolution promises to be very interesting.

A discussion sprang up in the Senate to-day on the question of why the erection of public buildings for which past Congresses have buildings for which past Congresses have made appropriations has not been commenced and carried on, Mr. Feffer (Pop., Ran.) assigning as a reason the inadequate force in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury and Mr. Gorman (Dem. Md.) giving the depleted condition of the Treasury as the real reason. Mr. Gorman said that the aggregate appropriations made by Congress in the last three years exceeded the aggregate revenues of the Government during the same period by more than 1300,000,000, and said that if Senators wanted public works to be carried on they must either authorize a Treasury loan or increase the revenues from taxation.

Mr. Doe, the new Assistant Secretary of War, expresses himself as of the opinion that there has been too much laxity in the distrithere has been too much laxity in the distri-hution of medals of Lonors. He thinks that such rewards were not intended to be given to officers simply for leading their commands in action, and that too little attention has hereto-fore been paid to the gallantry of officers and enlisted men in Indian engagements.

The executive committee of the National row at the Ariington Hotel to dispose of ac row at the Arington Hotel to dispose of ac-cumulated routine business and to take such action as may be deemed expedient with a view to cooperating with the Congressional Committee in the next fall campaign. Those who have signified their intention of being present are James S. Clarkson of lows. Cor-neitus N. Bliss of New York, H. F. Sutherland of Bochester, William J. Campbell of Ohio. Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, R. C. Kerens of Missouri, David Martin of Pennsylvania, Car-ret Hobert of New Jersey, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, and William H. Horn of Ohio. Thomas H. Carter of Montana, the national Chairman, is alroady here.

When the Senate went into executive session this afternoon it was with the understanding that the old fight of the last session against that the old fight of the last session against nominations made in violation of the principle of home rule in the matter of the appointment of indian agents should be renewed. It was renewed, and for more than an hour Senator Higgins of Delaware held the floor in a speech against the confirmation of Isaac J. Wooten of Delaware, nominated to be Indian agent at the Nevada agency in the State of Nevada. This nomination was considered in committee more than a fortnight ago and the charges made against the nominee fully investigated. They were of the most victous nature, and sustained by witnesses of such a character that the committee felt itself bound to report adversely on the nomination. Since then efforts have been made to call up the nomination at sundry times, but without success. A few day ago it was agreed that the matter should if possible, be disposed of to-day and that was the chief object of the secret session. Briefly stated, the charges related to immoral conduct and alleged irrequiarities in financial matters growing out of an official position which the nomine held at a time prior to his nomination. The entire time was devoted to the accusations of Mr. Higgins and no action was taken on the nomination.

There are only four members of the United States Senate who are counted on as thick and thin defendors of President Cleveland's Hawaiian policy. They are Mears. Gray, Vilas, White of Louisiana, and Mills. Only two of them listened to-day to benator Davis a sole and interesting demolition of the Blount report, and one of the pair. Mr. White, was fast galeep in his chair nearly all the time that the Minnesota Senator occupied the floor.

Representative Haines of the Troy district and Cuffs Haines." The nickname attaches to and Culls Haines. The nickname attaches to him because of an immense petition against the change in the duty on collars and cuffs which he presented to the House to-day, it was an appeal from the thousands of operatives engaged in the collar and cuff industry of Troy against the Wilson bill. The petitions were hound in book form, the volume being about four feet long and three feet wide. The corners of the book were ornamental with rest white, and blue ribbon. It was deposited upon a portable platform which required the services of four able-bodied men to lug into the House. The size and the affect of the petition was so novel that it provoked considerable merriment when it was formally and seriously presented to the House by Mr. Haines, who in doing so briefly described its contents and urged that the petition he seriously considered. The members crowded around the measter petition and inspected it with more or less curiosity, and passed facetious comments upon it. Representative Riigore convolved the members and the apectators in the galiery by asking unahimous consent that the petition be read at leasth. Mr. Bryan of Nebraska also suggested that Mr. Haines have permission to rake the petition was at the close of the debate and thereby save the Government the expense of storage. Finally Deputy bergeant-at-arms. Tom Coakiev and several assistants came in and carried the protest of the Trojans to the Ways and Means Committee rocks. him because of an immense petition against

There was an interesting consultation at the Post Office Department to-day between Fost-master-General Biasell and Representative Fielder of New Jersey over the Jersey City Foat-mastership. Mr. Fielder, accompanied by Robert J. Davis, the well-known Democratic bose of Jersey City, called to urge the appoint-ment of Mr. Hobert S. Jordan. The Posimasterdeneral asked Mr. Fleider if Mr. Jordan is a brother of Assistant Treasurer Comman N. Jordan A. Jordan Mr. Fleider replied in the affirmative, whoreupon Mr. Biasell proceeded to deliver the New Jercer Congressman a sharp lecture on the subject of nepotlam. He said he thought the Jordan family ought to be very well satisfied to have one member of the family occupying such an important position under the present Administration, and intimated that he could not consent to the appointment of the Assistant Treasurer's brother to the Jercey Fostmantership. Mr. Fielder was somewhat surprised at the statement of the Postmaster-General, and argued that Mr. Robert Jordan was in no way responsible for his brother's position in New York. It is possible that an opportunity will be given Mr. Fielder to suggest another name for the place.

TRIAL OF ARMOR PLATE.

The 500 Tons of Nickel Steel Manufacts by Carnegio May Be Rejected,

WASHINGTON, Jap. 10.-It was clearly demonstrated at a test held at the Indian Head proving station to-day that an armor plate varying in thickness from 11% inches to 14 inches of nickel steel cannot stand successfully the impact of a Holtzer projectile going through space at a velocity of 1,000 feet per second, thrown from an eight-inch rifle. trials of armor for two of the monitors now building and the ram Katahdin, at Bath, Me, were the first instance in the history of the new navy where the plates have made such a poor showing against high powered guns. The plate tried represented several lots of armor for the barbettes of the Monadonock, the side armor of the Puritan, and the conning tower of the Katahdin, in all about 500 tons. Had the trials been successful, they would have been the last of plain nickel steel without the Harveyized process. as all armor now being manufactured will be treated with the hardening liquid. Two shots were fired at the plate, the first to deelds whether Carnegie & Co. would secure a premium and the second for the acceptance of the armor. Both tests were unsatisfactory, and unless another plate shows up better the entire lot will be rejected by the Government. The first shot, with a volocity of 1,031 feet per second, struck the plate squarely and rebounded, smashed to places. The plate was cracked entirely through. The result of this shot settled the question of a premium. The second shot, with a reduced velocity, knocked off an end of the plate, opened wider the cracks, and exposed the heavy oaken lacking. The effect of this shot was to entirely wreek the plate. Officers of the Ordnance Departmout cannot account for the poor showing of the plate. The trial of a second plate will be made next week. treated with the hardening liquid. Two shots

the plate. The trial of a second plate will be made next week.

Should this also prove to be inferior, the whole 500 tons of armor will be thrown out by the Government. The result would be to greatly delay the completion of the two monitors and the ram. Heretofore the trials of all armor have been most satisfactory and have shown that the United States could manufacture plates far superior to those of foreign naval ships.

A test was also held at the proving station of a cast steel projectic for great guns. This projectile can be manufactured cheaper than the cast steel one, and if tests are satisfactory, they will no doubt be used hereafter in the service.

IS LAWYER KLEIN A DECRIVERS His Mother-in-law Says He Got Her Money and Descried Her Daughter,

Emil A. Klein, a lawyer, who lives at 514 East Eighty-third street and has an office at 229 East 120th street, was held in \$500 at the Harlem Police Court yesterday upon a charge of abandonment. His wife was Miss Sadie Kaenner. She is 17 years old. Her mother is in the real estate business with J. Tuckfeld Early in 1802 Klein went to Tuckfeld and told him he wanted a wife. Tuckfeld suggested

him he wanted a wife. Tuckfeld suggested that his partner. Mrs. Kaenner had a handsome daugnter, and an introduction to Mrs. Kaenner and Sadle followed.

Klein, it is alleged, explained that his practice was sufficient to support a wife well, and Mrs. Kaenner said she would deposit \$300 in the Bowery Savings Bank for the young couple as a guarantee of her kindly intentions. On Aug. 4, 1892, at Klein's suggestion. Mrs. Kaenner says, the young folks went to the City Hall and were married by Alderman Meade. This ceremony was to be strengthened by an orthodox marriage by a rabbi on Aug. 18. For the latter event Mrs. Kaenner elected herself mistress of exeremonies and footed the bills. She bired New Irving Hall, had a lot of invitations engraved, and sent them broadcast among the friends of the contracting parties. She bired a string band and a caterer, to the end that the guests should thoroughly enjoy themselves.

The eventful evening came: so did the guests, the band, the caterer, and the bride, but they all waited in vain for the appearance of the bridegroom. "I had hired a flat," said Mrs. Kaenner yesterday, "at \$45 a month, at 21 Montgomery street, and spent \$1,400 in furnishing it for the young couple, but they never occupied it. Two days before he had drawn the \$500 out of the bank."

Klein relused to say anything about the case.

TUNG SAYS THEY PLANNED HIS BUIN. He Causes the Arrest of Two Other Laur

Goh Fen of 38 East 112th street and Ah Loy of 24 Mott street, both laundrymen, were held in the Essex Market Police Court vesterday. Chin Tung of 156 Stanton street, another laundryman, was the complainant. He told an slaborate story of the alleged efforts of the prisoners and another Chinaman, Way Mun

prisoners and another Chinaman, Way Mun, who has not yet been arrested, to prevent him from doing business at 1.702% Madison avenue.

Tung says he opened a laundry there last September, and that Goh Fen, who had a place near by, tried to bribe him to leave the neighborhood. Failing in this he used threats. He said he would go to the Joss house in Mott street and set the laundry union against him. On Oct. 20, Tung says. Way Mun, accompanied by a marshal, came to his place and served him with papers in a suit for \$185 which Ah Loy falsely alleged that Tung had borrowed from him. Tung did not appear in court, and on Nov. 17 judgment for the amount was entered against him by default.

A marshal then levied upon Tung 2 property, carried it all away, and closed up the place, and on Nov. 22 the laundryman was arrested for perjury on Loy's complaint. He was kept in prison till Dec. 11, when he was discharged because Loy failed to appear against him. Tung says that Fen hired the shop next his and posted notices in the window warning Chinamen not to start laundries in the neighborhood, or they would be closed up as Tunghinamen not to start laundries in the neigh-rhood, or they would be closed up as Tung The police are looking for Way Mun.

COMMISSIONER DALT'S HEALTH.

He Will Leave for Hot Springs Next Week Commissioner of Public Works Daly said esterday that it is his intention to leave for Hot Springs, Ark., next week. He will be accompanied by his wife and will remain at that health resort for a month or more, or until his health is restored. It was Commissioner Daly's intention to go to the Springs a month ago, when he expected to be accompanied by fischard Croker. The pressure of business in his department, however, has dolayed his department. It is still Mr. Croker's intention to visit the South this winter, but he will probably not leave the city until after the special Congress election.

Lawyer O'Reilly Dies of His Injuries, Terrence O'Reilly of 21 Beekman place died at his home yesterday morning from injuries received by being run over by a mail wagon in front of 83 Park row on the afternoon of Jan.

8. Mr. O'Reilly was a lawyer who practised in the Yorkville Police Court. William Hagan of 177 Avenus A. the driver of the mail wagon, was rearrested yesterday morning and turned over to the custody of the Corone. Yesterday afternoon the latter again liberated Hagan in \$500 ball.

Less Trolley Speed in Brooklyn. A new time table has been arranged on the

Fifth avenue troiler line in Brooklyn which is satisfactory to the men and which, it is expected, will enable the cars to be run with greater safety. It fixes the working time at nine hours and lifty-low admits a day and holds the motormen under structoriers not to run their cars at a higher speed than eight miles an hour. Under he circumstances is the average speed to exceed a mule in seven min-utes.

Pleaded Poverty in Excuse for Crime. Photographer John Wengelein, who lives at 218 East Eighty-fourth street with his wife and children, was arraigned in the Tomba Police Court yesterday charged with seiling in-decant photographs. He told Justice Taintor that he was out of employment and the threat-exed starvation of his family drove him to make indecent pictures, for which he found a ready sale. He was held in \$1,000 ball for trial.

Police Commissioner Hayden of Brooklyn appointed thirty new policemen resterday. He will add forty-eight more before his retirement at the close of the month, thus bringing the force to its full numerical standard.

More Policemes for Brocking.



## KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-ter than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most accentable and please.

in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-

gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

CAUGHT A FUGITIVE MURDERER. Nietsen Killed and Robbed Ris Employe

Christian Peter, a well-to-do farmer in Hur-

ley, S. D., was found murdered in his bed on the morning of Jan. 4. He had been killed with an axe. Niels Madsen Nielsen, a Danish farm hand whom Peter had employed less than a month before, had disappeared, and \$700 of Peter's money which he was accustomed to hide under his pillowat night was missing also. Shariff Zah Stout of Hurley found proof that

Sielsen had murdered and robbed Peter and had fled to Chicago, intending to go to New York and take a steamer for Denmark. He telegraphed on Monday to Inspector McLaughlin to catch the fugitive, and on Tuesday sent a second despatch giving a minute description of the murderer, together with the number of of the watch he had bought in Chicago after he had purchased his steamship ticket. Inspector McLaughlin hurried his men to the New York Central and Pennsylvania railroad stations to intercept Nielsen.

Detective Sergeants Vallely and McManus picked him out instantly when he stepped from a West Shore train in Weehawken yesterday morning. He was bundled in an enormous buffalo skin robe. The detectives crossed the river with him without making known the river with him without making known their identity, but just as he stepped ashore at the foot of Jar street they arrested him.

Nielsen, who is a stoild man of 24 and of dow intelligence, betrayed no surprise. In broken English he denied that he had committed any offence. At Police Headquarters inspector Mci aughlin found in his possession the watch described in the despatch, tegether with a bill of exchance on a Denmark bank for \$400 and \$37 in American money and a steamship ticket on the White Star line made out in Nielsen's name.

Fig. 1 American money and a steamship ticket on the White Star line made out in Nielsen's name.

After Neilsen had been locked up a short time he sent word to Inspector Niclaughlin that he would like to see him, and later, through an interpreter, he made a full confession of the murder. He seemed wholly unconscious of the character of his act, and said coolly that he was prompted to it by seeing farmer leter count over his roll of money on the night of Jan. 3. He was seized with a desire to possess the money, and stole into the farmer's room, armed with an axe, just before daybreas. Feter awoke, but did not see the axe. Nielsenran up to the bed and killed him. Then he took the waistcoat that Feter had hidden beneath his pillow, rifled it, and fled to Chicago.

Inspector McLaughlin telegraphed the news of the capture to Sheriff Stout, and will hold Nellsen until the Sheriff arrives with a requisition.

A EROOKLYN STUDIO RECEPTION. Water Colors by Mr. Medworth Wads-

worth and Harriet Webster Fowler. Mr. Medworth Wadsworth, a Brooklyr painter, who is quite as well known as at home in the exhibitions in New York, gave the first of a series of three studio receptions yesterday afternoon and evening in his apart-ments at the Hotel St. George. He will be at ments at the Hotel St. George. He will be at home to-day and to-morrow afternoon and evening as well, to show to his friends a collection of some sixty-seven water color drawings, partly the results of his summering a field, but including also many fall and winter views of scenery on land and sea.

Mr. Wadworth's range is a wide one, and there is a corresponding variety in the present collection, from "Dawn" to "The Close of Day," and Moonrise and the Afterglow." After the April Snow." The Breath of May." A Dream of Autumn," and so on to "The Fulness of the Year."

With Mr. Wadsworth's pictures are sixteen drawings in water color by Miss Harriet Webster Fowler of flowers and still life.

Tim Shea Victorious,

Tim Shea, the veteran oysterman, has obtained a decisive victory in his fight to compai the oyster dealers of New York to pay him wharfage rates for the use of the oyster mart at the foot of Charlton street, North River. The at the foot of Charlton street, North River. The orstermen have used this anchorage for years, but Tim Shea secured a lease of the whole slip from the Dock Department at \$10,250 per year, and demanded rent or wharfage from the other dealers. They refused to ray the wharfage, and fought Shea unsuccessfully in several courts. Yesterday Tim, through his assignee, Frank Flandrau, sued Philip Elsworth, one of the systermen, to recover his propertion of rental. The suit was brought as a test case, and will affect the other dealers using the slip. The trul was before Judge Gildersleeve in the Superior Court, and resulted in a werdiet for the plaintiff for \$1.288.

Alderman Murphy's Fuseral.

The Church of the Epiphany, Second avenue and Twenty-first street, was crowded yester-day morning with friends and relatives of Alderman William H. Murphy who died on Jan. 7. At 10% o'clock a solemn requiem mass was offered. The celebrant was the Rev. Daniel Cunnion, the Rev. John Lonargan deacon, the Rev. Francis Moore sub-deacon. The Rev. Thomas Dubigs of St. Cecilia a Brooklyn, was master of ceremonies. A short enlogy was delivered by Father Cunnion. The interment was at Calvary Cemetery.

The Board of Aidermen attended the services in a body.

SPHINGPIELD, Mo., Jan. 10.-The goological garden has gone into the hands of an assignoe. The venture was undertaken by leading citirens, and about \$75,000 was expended on grounds and animals. The assignment is sub-ject to mortgages and debts aggregating \$15,-000.

A Zoological Garden in Hard Luck.



only instantaneous pain killing plaster. For weak, painful kidneys, back ache, uterine pains and weakness, it is simply wonderful. It vitalizes the nervous forces, and hence cures nervous pains and mus-cular weakness when all others fail.

Price: sys; five, \$2.00. At all druggists or by

CONTENUOUS PRINCIPAL

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: The Hop. Wilfred Laurier, the leader of the Liberal party of Canada, has lately made a speech in Quebec which indicates that puelle opinion in that province is pressing him severely to take an advanced position upon the question of the future political relation of Canada to the United States. Mr. Laurier is a sincere Republican and believes that the political re-union of the United States and Canada must, should, and will be consummated, and that such political reunion will promote and preserve the best and highest interests of the Cana-dian people. His spirit is willing, but the fleah in Why? His public and private life is unassallable. He is a charming orator, a statesman of lofty aims and aspirations, political leader that any man may follow with pride. Always genial, hopeful, cheerful, kind and courteous to friend and fee. No leader ever attached his followers more strongly. I speak from nine years' personal intercourse with him in Parliament, and close observation of his course since I left Parliament in 1880. Mr. Laurier is a liberal French Canadian Cathoffe. To maintain his leadership of the Liberal party in the Dominion Parliament, he requires the influence and support of Sir Oliver Mowat in Ontario. The Scotch Presbyterians. n that province would not support him without Sir Oliver's endorsement.

Ontario, if not in Canada. For nearly twenty four years he has been Premier of that province. He has governed wisely, honestly, and well. He has solved many difficult problems in politics and finance. nents have never dared charge his administration with corruption, nor ever with the exereiss of bad judgment. His political career has been a marvel of continued and well-deserved successes, and a constant disappointment to his political opponents. Sir John Macdonald, with the resources of Canada in his bands, which he always treated as his personal assets in election contests, failed to dislodge him in Ontario, although his desire to do so was intense. He gave away public contracts, Judgeships, life Senatorships, special charters, timber, mineral and grazing lands as freely as water to defeat him, but failed completely. Ontario is free from debt, and has several million dollars of well invested surplus. No community in the world has been better governed than Ontario under Sir Oliver. And yet the most ambitious enterprising, energetic, and best educated young men and women of Ontarlo are coming to us by tens of thousands, and, to quote my good friend Erastus Wiman, the present condition of Canada is "one of retardation, slow development, of declining values, of an exodus of population, of increasing indebtedness, and decreased power of payment." Sir Oliver is the most powerful advocate in Canada of the status quo as well as the most pow-

Sir Oliver is the strongest individuality in

erful opponent of political reunion. Like Mr. Gladstone he has long passed the allotted life of man. His acceptance of knighthood was a political mistake and may cost him his supremacy at the next general election some time this year. His defeat would liberate Mr. Lau. rier from Presbyterian domination as leader of the party in the Parliament of Canada. Once relieved from Sir Oliver Mowat's dictation, Mr. Laurier no doubt would come forward with Mr. Mercier and demand the independence of Canada. In his Quebec speech he endeavored to meet the demand in his province for political reunion with the United States and at the same time not arouse the opposition of Sir Oliver and his friends, and therefore proposed a commercial union of all the English-speaking communities of the world. His proposition is simply childlish, but forced upon him in trying to please two masters. He is useless as a political reunionist so long as he is under the thumb of Sir Oliver. Political reunion will be best promoted by the defeat of Sir Oliver in Ontario and Mr. Laurier in the Dominion Parliament at the next general election. Sir Oilver's defeat in Ontario now would be final. It would remove the strongest opposition to continental union in Canada. Mr. Laurier's defeat would drive him into the Independence party. He and Mr. Mercier united could aweep Quebec for Independence as a prolude to a reunited North America. The Ontario Liberals with Sir Oliver shorn of his nower, would fall into line and follow Mr. Laurier. Free from his domination Mr. Laurier would cease to stultify himself by making such childish prop-

ositions as he made in his Quebec speech.

British Africa is decidedly visionary. If it were practicable to be of any value such a union must be permanent, and therefore binding upon all the parties for a very long erm of years. From a practical standpoint it is not worth a moment's serious consideration. Such a proposition coming from Mr. Laurier clearly indicates that his own people are pressing him to take advanced ground in favor of political reunion, and that he made a desperate effort to please them and not offend Sir Oliver. A commercial union of all Englishspeaking communities against the world would at once force all other nations to combine for self-protection against the Englishspeaking union. It would be a most unwise and profitless policy for the United States, if not suicidal to its commercial and industrial interests. It cannot be entertained by the interests. It cannot be entertained by the American people for a single moment. Its suggestion as a relief from the difficulties which now surround Canada by a stateman of Mr. Laurier's experience, sincerity, and ability shows how difficult it is to prove that political results. A crushing defeat for both of these leaders will premoje continental union. Lord Aberdeen is a Literial and a great admirer of the United States. He will have much greater power to repress the political results of the United States. He will have much greater power to repress the political results of the United States. He will have much greater power to repress the political results of the United States. He will have much greater power to repair an amovement in favor of political results union. He will have far more power to resistant a movement in favor of political results union. He will have far more power to resistant a movement in favor of political results union. He will have far more power to resistant an movement in favor of political results of clandalans for the Queen's person: the desire not to embarrars Mr. Gladatone while Home fittle is pending; the personal regard for one who has served his country wisely and wall as Fremer of Ontarito for nearly a quarter of a century, and the personal influence of Lord and land the personal influence of Lord and land the personal influence of Lord and land the personal influence of well and land the personal influence of the or party and the personal influence of well and personal influence of the personal monopoly, the Canadian Partile land was a relief to the personal with the influence and monopoly, the Canadian Partile land was compared with the influence and manufactural in the personal influence will be leaders of an advantage of for supremay and corruption will hasten continental union.

Had the leaders of the Inherit party in Canadian industrial investments they might easily the polity of revenue reform.

Had the leaders of the subject and the political party in Canadian industria American people for a single moment. Its suggestion as a relief from the difficulties

HOW IT HAPPENED.

THE TRUE PACES OF THIS MUCH TALKED OF MATTER,

This Is What the Lady Says, and Says Es-phatically, Too-Perhaps Van Are Nu Interested, but It May Be Well to Read

How many things come about by accident This lady happened to see in the morning

aper a single from which changed the whole ourse of her life. Happiness followed where before had been

only sorrow and suffering.

The lady is the widely known Mrs. C. . Higgins, who resides at Auburn, Mass, alabe most highly respected and loved by all wha are fortunate enough to know her.

"I have been a great sufferer in many wars."

she said to the writer. I could not see nights, and was fired all the time. Really, in had become a burden to me. I was undertis treatment of physicians, but they tailed to awful distress in the stomach. In fact I was wreck of my former self.

"One morning I asw in the pare One morning I saw in the parser about the cure of a person by using Dr. Givence a Nervan blood and nerve remedy. For a long time would look mornings at the won-beful cure reported, and at last I made up my mind a try a bottle. I left right off with my dotte and began using the Nervura.



"I can truly say I thank God that I was is duced to try it. After taking three bottles I was able to work. Before taking three bottles I was able to work. Before taking the Nervan I felt weary all the time, and did not know what a night's sleep was. Now I can lie down and feel rested, and also sleep lovely night. About all that awful distress I used to lave gone, and the Nervura has done meso mes gone and the Nervura has done meso mes good and helped me in so many ways that cannot begin to express my thankfulness toward this wonderful medicine. I certainly think I should have been in my grave had not been for it. I know of several others was are using it, and it is helping them greats.

Do you not want, like her, to get well and strong again? Then uses this wonderful medicine. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and ners remedy. It is purely vegetable and harmles, and it will certainly cure you.

You can consult the discoverer of this great remedy. Dr. Greene of 35 West 14th street. New York, the successful specialist in curne chronic and nervous diseases, about your cas at any time free of charge, personally or y letter.—Adv.

when Sherman began his great march to the sea. If such a leader as Edward blake a Chief Justice John Armour should hist us banner of independence, the effect upon the monarchical party in Canada would be similar to that of fourthing. Chief Justice John Armour should holst in banner of independence, the effect upon is monarchical party in Canada would be simile to that of touching a lighted match to a terre of benzine. There would not be any nemarchical party left. British states men are sideceived by Tory lip loyalty and densuritions of political reunionists. They know that underneath the surface a powerful and initial worth america. With them Tory density count for just what they are worth-noting. I have also good reason for saving thats Oliver Mowat is intensely opposed to a fall free, public discussion of political reuning prior to his early appeal to the electorate in Ontario for a new lease of power. That is weakened his influence in Ontario by scepping knighthood is beyond question, as a may not cost him his supremacy. The wisda and nurity of his long administration and is lidelity to Canada are very difficult element to overcome, and now, if he is added by led and Lady Aberdeen, who are, it may be sai, in one sense personal respresentatives as well as intimate friends of the greatest and grandest of all living states men. Mr. Gladston, his orponents will have great difficulty in defeating him. Sir Oliver no doubt desires to clean the state of the greatest and grandest of all living states men. Mr. Gladston, his orponents will have great difficulty in defeating him. Sir Oliver howeat and will have a see his very long and honorable public earest upon earth as Fremier of Ontario, No ma ever deserved to have such a desire gratified more than Sir Oliver Mowat, yet contisend union is far more important to humanity than any man or party, and, much as I hence at admire Sir Oliver Mowat and Wilfred Lauris. I would aid in defeating them that the rollical reunion of the United States and decades might not be delayed and thereby endangerator southern in the delayed and thereby endangerator southern him the rollical reunion of the United States and decades and thestern a long party and header of the deserce of the delayed and thereby endangerator A commercial union between England, the United States, Canada, Australia, India, and

might not be delayed and thereby entangersLord and Lady Aberdeen will have a mest
beneficent influence in Canada in destroying
Tory anothers, which denounces as distoral
all persons who discuss continental units
without condemning it.
Political reunionists have nothing to fear it
Canada.

The greatest danger that now threatest
continental union is the anti-American soft
of the present Administrationiar mashingtes,
and its stupid, blundering, anti-American
feal policy. The danger once removed at Washington, all will be well. The ladoption of a
fiscal policy as outlined in the Wisson bill
would be a stupid political blunder, and cleary
manifest on the part of the Administration
criminal disregard of the highest interests of
the inhabitants of North America, and woult
and should consign those who force it ups
the country to eternal political damination ad
obscurity with her Majesty, Lillocanian, etQueen of Hawaii. Francis Walland Glex.
Brooklyn, Jan. 9.

Capt. Coleman Appeals to the Gevera Capt. Hugh Coleman, who commanded Com pany E of the Sixty-ninth Regiment until that organization was reduced to a battalion and his company was mustered out, sent an application to the Governor yesterday to have his men mustered into the service again.

"I have now," said Capt. toleman, "eighty men who were mustered out of tempany and who are anxious to reenlist again under my command. Not one of them will enlist any of the companies of the Batty night list tailon. They are all good men."

It is generally believed that the regiment was reduced for the purpose of religious of the company officers, and that ant, they man's chances of being in command of a company are rather clim. organization was reduced to a battaliou at

A number of complaints have been made lately by customers who have had their pocket books stolen in R. H. Macy & Co.'s store of Sixth avenue. A young woman who has benoticed persistently loltering about noticed persistently loftering about was suspected, and yesterday she was in the store and searched. A care was found up her sleeve, and the rest was found up her sleeve, and the rest was found up her sleeve, and the rest was considered as a Margie Folice Court yesterday she was Margie Brown. 27 years only lyn. She was remanded to challe to find some of those who have books, as it is thought that she may fied by them.

The Thurber-Wayland Reor: an action. The time set for holders of Thurlar Whi land Company's stock to agree ! !!! waterbury chairman of the fer-tering the said that no action had to extend the period for the least holders who had taited to come it not know whether such action well-He would not say how many had a the number was satisfactory.

A Verdiet Agrinut the Bridge Trustest. A jury in the United States Circuit Courtin Brooklyn has given Annie filltan a verd \$1.000 in her suit against the bridge trades the was thrown lown by the suities of a of a train at the processiva terminus as such her logs was broken.

CATARRN ·· · IN CHILDREN

For over two years my little was made miserable by a ca-The discharge from the noscome inflamed, the his i very painful. After try disease, but the symptoms ment and in a short time she was cur-

Dit. L. B. Rerentey, Mankey, 1-1.

Our book on Blood and Skin Discuss and A